Serial N .: 09/782,004 **Filed**: February 12, 2001

Please amend the specification in adherence with rules 37 C.F.R. § 1.821-1.825 as follows:

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the table beginning at page 37, line 13, with the following rewritten table:

SEQ ID 1 2 3 5 7 8 9 6 10 12 NO: 11 LEU LEU ILE ILE ALA ŒU LEU LEU LEU PHE **ALA** LEU 1 LEU LEU ILE ILE ALA ŁÉU LEU LEU LEU ILE ALA LEU 2 LEU LEU ILE ILE LEU LEU LEU LEU ILE ALA LEU 2 LEU LEU ILE ILE **ALA** LEU LEU LEU LEU PHE **ALA** ILE 3 LEU LEU ILE **ALA** ILE LEU LEU LEU LEU PHE **ALA** ILE 3 1LE LEU LEU ILE **ALA** LEU LEU LEU LEU ILE **ALA** ILE LEU LEU ILE ILE ALA LEU LEU LEU ILE PHE **ALA** LEU 5 8 LEU LEU ILE ILE ALA LEU LEU LEU LEU ILE ALA ILE 4 LEU LEU ILE ILE ALA LEU LEU LEU PHE 5 **ILE** ALA LEU 10 LEU LEU **ILE** ILE ALA LEU LEU LEU LEU LEU **ALA** LEU 6

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 46, line 30, with the following rewritten paragraph:

— In a preferred embodiment, the fusion partner is a stability sequence to confer stability to the fibrary member or the nucleic acid encoding it. Thus, for example, peptides may be stabilized by the incorporation of glycines after the initiation methionine (MG or MGG0), for protection of the peptide to ubiquitination as per Varshavsky's N-End Rule, thus conferring long half-life in the cytoplasm. Similarly, two prolines at the C-terminus impart peptides that are largely resistant to carboxypeptidase action. The presence of two glycines prior to the prolines impart both flexibility

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